

Africa Workshop: IYAFA Celebrating Sustainable
and Equitable Small-scale Fisheries,
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Accra, Ghana

Organized by
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South Africa

Background

- The proposed International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (IYAFA 2022) was based on the recognition of the fundamental role of small-scale artisanal fisheries and aquaculture in terms of livelihoods, food security and nutrition, and the urgent need to take specific actions in supporting these two sub-sectors.



Madagascar

Background

- The 32nd Session of COFI in July 2016 made the proposal for an international year on artisanal fisheries and aquaculture
- COFI endorsed the Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC) proposal
- The idea was that the Year would sensitize public opinion and governments about the importance of adopting specific public policies and programmes to promote activities in support of small-scale fisheries and aquaculture



Ivory Coast

Background: UNGA

- The proposal was endorsed by FAO Council 155 in Dec 2016 and adopted by FAO Conference 40 on 8 July 2017
- In Dec 2017, The United Nations General Assembly 72th session proclaimed 2022 to be the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (IYAFA 2022)



Morocco

UNGA 72/72

- Calling attention to the circumstances affecting fisheries in many developing States, in particular African States and small island developing States, and recognizing the urgent need for capacity-building, including the transfer of marine technology and in particular fisheries- and aquaculture-related technology, to enhance the ability of such States to exercise their rights in order to realize the benefits from fisheries resources and fulfil their obligations under international instruments



Tanzania

UNGA 72/72

- Urges States and relevant international and national organizations to provide for the participation of small-scale fishery stakeholders in related policy development and fisheries management strategies in order to achieve long-term sustainability for such fisheries, consistent with the duty to ensure the proper conservation and management of fisheries resources, and encourages States to consider promoting, as appropriate, participatory management schemes for small-scale fisheries in accordance with national laws, regulations and practices, as well as the SSF Guidelines of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



Cote D' Ivoire

Objectives: Africa workshop

- To increase international engagement of fishworker organizations regarding food security, access rights, gender equality, and social development issues.
- To deepen cooperation between fishworkers and like-minded organizations.
- To amplify the voices of women in the inclusive development of small-scale fisheries.
- To provide a platform for networking and sharing of best practices to build resilience among small-scale fishing communities.



Seychelles

Tenure-Overview

- How can we protect the fishing communities getting evicted from natural habitats(Areia Branca evictions in Angola). How can we protect their human rights? How can we protect SSF communities against eviction?
- How can we develop better monitoring, control and surveillance against IUU fishing (Gabon, Tanzania, Namibia, Sao Tome Principe)
- How can communities enforce fisheries regulations and conservation laws(Liberia, The Gambia)



Ghana

Tenure-Overview

- How can we protect the interests of Small-scale fishers against land cover change, upstream diversions of water and rigorous urbanization?
- How can we protect SSF from illegal fishing close to the shore(The Gambia).MCS is a necessity to fast track IUU issues.
- How can we control fishmeal factories? How do we protect SSF and fish mongers from getting edged out due to Tourism?
- What is the impact of Covid on tenurial rights?



Ghana

Tenure-overview

- SSF special zone is protecting SSF in many countries. Whether the SSF zones of countries like Ghana, Mozambique and Algeria protects SSF from different craft-gear groups?
- Can we say that Algeria, Angola, The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya and Mozambique have better laws and policies to protect SSF?
- How far the legal definition provide secure tenure for SSF in countries like Algeria, Angola, The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya ,Mozambique, Egypt, Morocco, Libya and Nigeria?
- How can we ensure that the bilateral agreements support the development of the local fisheries sector and their tenure rights?
- How can we make those agreements more transparent towards SSF needs, less depletion of resources and environmental sustainability?
- Can we say that those bilateral agreements only target migratory species?



Ghana

Tenure-Overview

- What are the precautionary approaches to protect SSF is taken by the West Africa Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission SRFC (Cabo Verde, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal and Sierra Leone, Morocco, Liberia and Ghana)
- How can we manage sufficiently Territorial waters and exclusive economic zone better to safeguard tenure rights of SSF?
- The impact of climate change scenario on secure tenure rights of SSF. Rising temperatures are actually interfering with aquatic habitats and traditional breeding cycles of marine fisheries
- Tenure rights should support of better working conditions of SS fishermen working on non-African fishing vessels
- Can we provide a better mechanism for authorization, licensing, permit system, exemptions which support tenure rights of SSF communities?



Kenya

Tenure-Overview

- Can we consider Community fisheries management areas as commons?
- Do the SSF have life saving devices for better labour rights?
- How can we ensure the adequate medical supplies for safety at sea?
- Do the SSF communities get better wages, insurance against labour accidents, holidays, hygienic food, safe drinking water and toilet facilities for developing and managing sustainable fisheries?



Lake Victoria

Tenure-overview

- Can we support SSF community led cooperatives?
- What are the organizations which exists in different countries to support SSF at national level like maritime chambers in Morocco, BMUs in riparian states, Fisheries co-management committee in Mozambique as advising forum for the closed seasons, Institute for the development of artisanal fishing and community aquaculture, fisheries commission for protecting and promoting artisanal fishers, Community Based Sole Committees (LACOMS that holds exclusive use rights to the fishery and are responsible for its local management?
- Are there any financial mechanisms to support SSF like Fisheries development fund in Ghana, fishing fleet modernization fund in Morocco
- Does the Malawian experience of Locally managed marine areas provide better access rights for SSF?



Madagascar

Social development-overview

- How can we develop strategic and indepth approaches to human development to take forward African Union agenda for 2063? What are the causes of the under development? What are the feasible solutions?
- AGENDA 2063 is Africa's blueprint and master plan for transforming Africa into the global powerhouse of the future. It is the continent's strategic framework that aims to deliver on its goal for inclusive and sustainable development and is a concrete manifestation of the pan-African drive for unity, self-determination, freedom, progress and collective prosperity pursued under Pan-Africanism and African Renaissance
- How can we protect food security and Nutrition and improve the literacy(Benin)
- How do we achieve the target of poverty below 3% by 2030?
- How can we move away from double digits to single digits?
- How can we get rid of inequalities? (Equatorial Guinea)



Madagascar

Social Development-Overview

- Can we make infrastructure development like maritime silk road without much environmental downsides?
- Can we make these developments less risk to marine habitats and help the countries to increase their capacity for trade?
- What kind of safeguards the countries can adopt to protect their marine biodiversity from invasive species free ride through ships passing by(Mauritania, Ivory coast, Cameroon and Angola)
- What is the impact level of these free rides on indigenous coastal communities right to safe consumption and livelihoods



Malawi

Social Development-Overview

- Are there any programme on skill development and training of men and women in fishing techniques?
- Can we say that the Kenyan Climate change Act can be a model for other countries who are building resilience and enhancing adaptive capacity of SSF or national plan against Global warming in Morocco ?
- What is the status of children's education 'among SSF Communities?



Women in Fisheries-Overview

- Are there any provisions in constitution to address gender equality
- Is it possible to develop earlier retirement pension for women involved in post-harvest fisheries and fish harvesting
- Is gender budgeting exists ?
- We have to carry out the message of celebration not in silos but through better alignment with policies and legislation
- Whether the permit system or quota system has left fishing communities face food shortages?
- Is there a linkage between poverty among SSF Communities to other services such as housing, clinic services in rural villages?



Mauritania

Women in fisheries-overview

- Whether the growth in tourism has a positive or negative impact on WIF?
- Do women face discrimination in large fish processing plants? What is the situation of seasonal fishworkers working long hours under extremely harsh conditions?
- Do women get any compensation for the loss of their breadwinner at sea?



Mozambique

Women in Fisheries-Overview

- Was there any link between extreme levels of gender based violence women experience in SSF communities to drug related violence and illegal poaching of marine resources?
- Whether women enjoy equitable rights in fisheries?
- Whether women enjoy equitable benefits?
- How do we account for their ethic of care women do in coastal communities?
- What are the positive mechanisms which affirms the interconnectedness of community and coast, life and livelihood?
- Are there any examples of government co-management arrangement between women's groups and respective national governments?
- Do women owned land?
- Whether fisheries management measures like MPAs/OECMs benefit SSF communities in general and women in particular?



Mozambique

Women in fisheries-Overview

- Are there any women associations does auction?
- What are the policy and legal level support available at national level from ghettoising women fishers and fishworkers in poorer paid occupations?
- Impact of gender adaptive capacities of climate change in fisheries sector policies and development strategies and support for women involved in small-scale enterprises(The Gambia)



Nigeria

Women in Fisheries-Overview

- Is Population mobility a demonstrated barrier in controlling HIV incidence?
- How can we tailoring effective interventions that limit the needs of mobile women in Lake Victoria?
- Can we say that commodification of Lake Victoria fisheries led to disappearance of traditional norms and values in fishing communities?
- What is the impact of migration from riverine fisheries to lake fisheries?
- How do women perceive these changes?



Gambia

Women in fisheries –Over view

- Whether the changes are mere supportive of active role in fish trade or are they very regressive?
- Who owns Nile Perch and Dagga export factories?
- What is the status of Women in Nduru Beach, a Kenyan community on the shores of Lake Victoria, wanted to change the dynamics in the local fish business and started purchasing Boats? Whether the initiative survived devastating floods and Pandemic impact?
- What are the new forms which are beneficial to women have emerged in your country?



Ghana

Thank you



Mozambique



Senegal



Sierra Leone



Tunisia



South Africa



Tanzania

Thank You